

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C., MARCH 18, 1875.

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The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

SOMERVILLE AND SON.

"Going to that dreadful factory again!" said Mrs. Somerville, looking up as her daughter entered the sitting-room, dressed for walking. "I declare, Nellie, you might as well be a boy as a girl, for any pleasure I have in your society. Every day at the factory; leaving me alone."

"I will come back soon, if you want me, mother; but I promised father to come down and give him my opinion of some patterns for moldings that are to be sent in to-day."

"As if the opinion of a girl, at your age was of any value! You had better hurry back on my account. I do not want to force you to remain home. I can bear the sorrow of having a masculine tom-boy of a girl, instead of a gentle refined companion. Go."

Nellie Somerville pressed a kiss upon the fretful face pitiably turned away to evade the caress, and then went out very gravely. Her step, strong and elastic, was unusually slow, as she walked toward the factory where her father waited for her, and for the hundredth time her face clouded as she debated in her own mind the vexed question of her duty. Not her inclination—that pointed steadily one way—but her duty.

From the time when grasping her father's strong finger, the little girl toddled by his side. Nellie Somerville had been that father's pride, and the cross of her mother. Child after child had been taken from the home of John Somerville to fill a little grave in the churchyard—the victims of an over anxious to guard them from every breath of air; to fortify their constitutions by incessant dosing; to force health by combating imaginary weakness.

When Nellie was born her father asserted his authority, and the babe was brought up almost in the open air, and forced to exercise, good food and a total deprivation of all cordials and narcotics. As a child, she was not doused on the supposition of pain, but comforted by a ride on a pony's shoulder, or race in the garden.

When childhood was passed, and school days over, the girl came home from a distant city, and shocked her mother anew. A good scholar, fine pianist and promising linguist, she was averse to embroidery or worsted work, fond of riding or walking, and while essentially refined in thought and action, had no affectations or fine ladyisms, such as Mrs. Somerville considered. She was a clear ornament of a home. She had entered into the details of house-keeping with a hearty zest, though her mother declared she beat eggs like a plow-boy, and stirred cake like a milkmaid.

"You see, papa," Nellie said confidently to her sympathizing parent, "I can't half do anything, and mamma thinks I am un-feminine. If eggs are to be beaten, I beat them, not slab them as if I was in a decline. I do try to please mamma, and I sat all day, yesterday, working up a horrid combination of zephyr canvas for a footstool. By mamma says I stink the wretched wench out and my papa, I do wish this footstool was in a sufficient heat-state to warrant me in kicking it. I wish I was a boy; then I could be at the factory all the time."

John Somerville could scarcely look at the healthy, handsome face raised to his own, and wish it different in any way; yet the hidden grief of his life was that he had no son to inherit the name that had been upon the factory sign for three generations. "Somerville & Son," were known for miles around the village where the great factory was located, and their name was good in many of the greatest cities of the country. John had inherited the business from his father and grandfather, but his own sons, three dark-eyed boys, lay in the churchyard, and Nellie alone remained of six children.

More than once the thought had crossed his mind, "if we were only a boy," as Nellie followed him over the great building with the keenest interest in every department.

The business was the manufacture of frames of every description, and Nellie became familiar with every detail, from the purchasing of lumber to the criticism of the finished work. She had a nice touch that detected the slightest imperfection in a frame. Stephen, her husband, and her son was at once quick and correct.

Little by little, almost unconsciously, John Somerville trusted Nellie with much of the decision in purchases, and the book-keeping was often in her care for weeks together, when there was a pressure of work. Mrs. Somerville whined and fretted over the strangely masculinized tastes of the child, but her father became more and more averse to parting with his business hours.

Two years after Nellie came from school, and just after her twenty-first birthday, she set out one morning, seeking the services of a doctor, to look for some pattern to be sent for decision. Such matters were often entrusted entirely to her judgment, so she was not surprised to find her father had gone out, leaving the decision to her. But after she had given the order, and answered a lot of letters lying upon the desk, had wandered all over the building and returned again to the office, she was surprised at her father's long absence.

"Something has happened, Stephen," she said. "My father is never half an hour late. Send some one to look for him."

"The men are all at dinner, Miss Nellie. I will go myself."

But even as he spoke, a messenger hurriedly entered the office, saying:

"Mr. Somerville was thrown from his horse on his way here from the village, and is badly injured."

"Where is he?" broke from Nellie's white lips.

"We took him home, and he asked me to come here for you."

Even in her sorrow and grief, Nellie retained some presence of mind. Looking into Stephen Holton's grave, sympathetically, she said:

"You will take charge here, until you hear from my father. I will be responsible."

"Thank you," she said, deeply moved by her confidence in him at such a time. "I will try to do my duty."

"I am sure of that," she answered, extending her hand.

Two minutes later she was hurrying homeward. None too soon was her clear head and quiet resolution brought to bear upon the ex-

cited household. Her mother was in hysterics, the servants bustling here and there purposeless and terrified, and her father lying upon the bed in the hands of a surgeon and two gentlemen who had assisted in bringing him home.

There was plenty to do. In less time than would have seemed possible, the servants were in their proper places, Mrs. Somerville quiet, and Nellie, white a sheet, but perfectly tranquil, actively engaged in waiting upon the sur-

geon.

The weary hours that followed taxed every nerve of the girl's frame, but she bore the strain bravely; and when the doctor led her to the drawing-room, he felt a deep respect for the girl who so nobly crushed back all selfish sorrow to aid her father in his agony.

Giving her a glass of water, and making her sit quietly for a few minutes, he watched her face till the drawn rigidity of every feature relaxed, and the strained eyes looked pitifully into his own.

"That is better," he said kindly, "you may say now."

Nellie's lip quivered.

"You have something to tell me."

"Yes. You are strong enough to bear it."

"That he will die. Oh, do not say he will die."

"The injuries are not fatal. Your father may live for years."

Nellie's tears fell fast.

"But," the doctor continued, "he will never be able to walk again. The injury to the spine will keep him a prisoner for life."

"Never walk again." While Nellie sobbed out her anguish in the drawing-room, John Somerville, unconscious of the dread that had gone forth, slept under the influence of a peaceful dream.

For many days the two women who loved him had no thought for anything but the strong man stricken down in the prime of his life, needing care like a little child. Under the influence of real sorrow, the crust of selfishness melted from the wife's heart, and she became a devoted nurse—forgetting the fancied ailments she had nursed for years in ministering to her husband as he lay helpless and suffering.

But there came a day when John Somerville was told kindly and cautiously, of the doom before him.

It took all the Christian strength of the man's nature to bear the blow. Better to die than live at such a price. The first open tear, he thought of the factory, the Apache chief, his wife and child—the business-breeder for wife and child—the business of his life. Must the old firm die at last, and the flourishing business be sold for want of a master's care? Involuntarily he turned to Nellie, and talked long and earnestly.

It was a surprise to him, in spite of what he had seen, when she replied:

"I knew the factory would be your first anxiety, father, and Stephen has been here every day. To-day I went down myself. Every thing is going on well. The orders for this month are all filled, and the new ones for next week are put in, so far as new material. Do you feel able to give me what I have done?"

Carefully she explained every detail of the business in the four weeks that had passed since the accident, and modestly showed him the memoranda she had kept of every business transaction.

"Nellie," said he, when she finished, "it has given me a good daughter. With you to assist me I can still carry on my factory, though I lie crippled here."

There was a buzz of comment in the village when Miss Eliza Somerville assumed the charge of the frame factory her father had owned so long. She had arrived to meet the Apache chief, the strongest tribe in the West, to pass through the ranks of the white men in safety, everywhere; to obtain information of their movements always, and from their very enemies themselves, and by word-of-mouth and signs to know an enemy or a friend as far as seen. They always have kept, and still keep, one somewhat resigned to his captivity, and learned something of the Apache language, and gave them something of his history. They got interested in him, and promised him his return for his solemn promise that he would never attempt to escape. He married the chief's daughter, and on the death of the chief became chief himself. He had four sons and a daughter. The oldest son became chief in his turn, and is the chief who is the subject of our story.

The white chief taught them while among them, the secrets of the Great Spirit. In these secret meetings he advised them to meet the Apache chief, the strongest tribe in the West, to pass through the ranks of the white men in safety, everywhere; to obtain information of their movements always, and from their very enemies themselves, and by word-of-mouth and signs to know an enemy or a friend as far as seen. They always have kept, and still keep, one somewhat resigned to his captivity, and learned something of the Apache language, and gave them something of his history. They got interested in him, and promised him his return for his solemn promise that he would never attempt to escape. He married the chief's daughter, and on the death of the chief became chief himself. He had four sons and a daughter. The oldest son became chief in his turn, and is the chief who is the subject of our story.

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SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1875.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the People's Press Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice, BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,

LETTER-HEADS, CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS, PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS, DRAFTS, &c., &c.

THE CONVENTION.—It will be seen from the synopsis of Legislative proceedings, that the Senate has passed a Convention bill. It has yet to pass the House.

ITS OBJECT.—The Washington Republican, Grant's organ, admits that the object in endeavoring to pass the Force bill, was intimidation of the Southern white people. It says, the Southern States, including Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky, cast 138 electoral votes, only 46 less than is required for a majority in the Electoral College. If these forty-six votes should be obtained from the Northern States, for a candidate of Southern proclivities, a States rights President would be elected.

The force bill would save 72 electoral votes to the Republicans and secure a party triumph.

Judge White, of Alabama, who has a right to claim the paternity of the Force bill, has been comfortably provided for by Attorney General Williams. He is to receive \$5,000 for "superintending the prosecutions against violators of the laws of the United States in the South." The office might have been worth a great deal more had Judge White's pet scheme become a law.

DECISION OF THE GUAGE CASE.—About three years ago the N C R R Co., leased its entire road from Goldsboro to Charlotte to the Richmond and Danville R R Co., who also own and operate the Greensboro and Danville R R. In the lease is a provision authorizing the lessee to change the gauge of the N C R R either between Greensboro and Charlotte, or throughout the entire length of the road.

The R & D R R Co., proposed about two years since to change the gauge of that part of the road between Greensboro and Charlotte to make it the same gauge with roads running north from Greensboro and south from Charlotte. Their object is said to be to prevent the necessity of making the through travel change cars at those points.

When the R & D R R Co., threatened to make this alteration, the Attorney General on behalf of the State interfered, and brought suit to enjoin the proposed change.

Judge Albertson heard the case and granted an injunction forbidding the change of gauge. The R & D R R Co., appealed, and the case has now been pending in the Supreme Court for nearly two years. Last week the decision was rendered; Judge Settle delivering the opinion.

The Supreme Court held:

1st. That the lease is good and binding.
2nd. That the R & D R R Co., has a right to alter the gauge between Greensboro and Charlotte, or throughout the entire length of the N C R R as they may deem proper.—*News.*

Sheridan was admitted to a seat in Congress as Congressman at large from Louisiana, in place of Pinchback, who claimed, also, to be U. Senator; and Lawrence in the place of Sypher, who had occupied the seat during the whole time and voted on every measure and drew his pay. Sheridan and Lawrence got in just in time to draw their pay for the whole term, though they never cast a vote. Sypher, who held the seat he was not entitled to, drew full pay, and the other two who did not occupy the seats they were entitled to also drew full pay, which is rather liberal with the people's money.—*Patriot.*

The Richmond Dispatch sharply rebukes the Cincinnati Commercial for opposing the admission of New Mexico as a State because its population is composed of illiterate Spanish half-breeds. The Commercial characterized the movement to admit the territory (which, by the way, was defeated) as "the work of degrading our institutions." The Dispatch reminds the Cincinnati paper that it was in accordance with the advice and approbation of the Commercial that negro suffrage was fixed on the South, and justly remarks that no man who espoused negro suffrage in the old States has an apology of reason to object to anybody voting in this New Mexican Territory.—*WIL. MAR.*

ELECTIONS.—The first State election this year was held in New Hampshire, on the 9th inst., for Governor, Railroad Commissioner, three Congressmen, State Legislature and County Officers. At this time, owing to the failure of the mails for several days, nothing definite is known, as to the result. The election has been closely contested, and it is believed that there is no choice of Governor by the people, and the Legislature will have to decide.

Senators, Lamar, of Mississippi, were active during the campaign in New Hampshire, and their addresses are highly spoken of even by Independent Republican papers.

Next comes Connecticut, and we learn that men and money have been sent to that State for electioneering purposes.

The Charlotte Observer says:

"Since all the political influence of the administration was brought to bear in New Hampshire, we are not surprised that here a secession population should have clung to the flesh pots. New England is joined to other idlers, let her alone. We must look for relief to the North west and to ourselves."

JEFFERSON DAVIS.—The portrait of Jefferson Davis has been added to the gallery in the office of the War Department at Washington under the law of Congress authorizing the collection of the portraits of all who have filled the position of Secretary since the organization of the government. The likeness is said to be very excellent one by those who have seen it and are well acquainted with the original.

Judge Bond has decided that the new charter given the city of Wilmington by the Legislature, is unconstitutional.

Raleigh and Newbern in this State, and Petersburg, Va., rejoice, as they were placed in the same condition as Wilmington, and Judge Bond's decision also holds good in those cities.

GOLDEN WEDDING.—On the 10th inst., at the residence of the Hon. F. E. Shober, in Salisbury, occurred one of those rare and interesting ceremonies called a Golden Wedding. The bride and bridegroom of the occasion were the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Wheat, the parents of Mrs. Shober. There was a gathering of the surviving children and grand-children of the venerable couple. Dr. Wheat read the marriage service, and the party reaffirmed their oaths.—*Watchman.*

IT WOULD BE WELL.—If the following from the New York Herald would not be lost sight of: "When the country has become dissatisfied with one party, it is disposed to make it rival a chance. But if that rival has a character to redeem, the people watch it with sleepless vigilance. When a party acquires power only to abuse it, it justly forfeits every title to public confidence."

MAIL ROBBERY.—We learn from the Hillsboro News that Martin Castevens, postmaster at Independence, Grayson County, Va., has been arrested and held for trial on a charge of robbing the mail.

HIGH WATERS.—The unusual heavy freshets have done a great deal of damage to the farms and mills in this section of country.

A correspondent of the New York Sun calls attention of all consumers of kerosene oil to the pernicious and unhealthy practice of using lamps filled with that article with the wicks turned down. The gas which should be consumed by the flares is, by this means, left heavily in the air, while the cost of the oil thus saved at present prices would scarce be one dollar a year for the lamps of a household. His attention was called particularly to this custom by boarding in the country where kerosene was the only available light. A large family of children living in the same house were taken ill one night, and on going to the nursery the mother found the room nearly suffocating with a lamp turned down, whereupon the physician forbade the use of a lamp at night, unless turned on full head. He says he could quote many cases, one of a young girl subject to fits of faintness, which, if not induced were greatly increased by sleeping in a room with the lamp almost turned out. Beside the damage to health, it spoils the paper and curtains, soils the mirrors and gives the whole house an unwholesome odor.

INCREASED POSTAGE.—We learn that a circular has been issued by the Post Office Department to its subordinates in relation to postage on transient printed matter. The postage has been one cent for every two ounces, now it is one cent an ounce, thus doubling postage on the people, while members of Congress send their speeches free through the mails.

The resumption of the franking privilege at the expense of the people is not exactly the most popular move.

STATE LEGISLATURE.—[CONDENSED FROM THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

The SENATE, on the 10th inst., agreed on Morgan's bill as the point for the location of the Branch Insure A-yuan; the resolution proposing \$200,000 appropriated, and not more than \$50,000 to be spent in any one year.

Nothing of interest in the House.

In SENATE, Tuesday, the machinery bill passed its final reading, 28 to 16, and goes to the House, for concurrence in the amendment, being a property exemption to the amount of \$25.

On motion of Mr. Waring the bill to incorporate the Mississippi Centennial Association was taken up and passed its several readings, it being a substitute for the original bill with the appropriation struck out.

In the HOUSE, by Mr. Oaksmith, a bill to restore the credit of the State and to incorporate the Bank of North Carolina. Referred.

House bill in relation to the Land Script Fund for the establishment of Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, taken up as the first special order, without final action.

House bill to charter the Roxboro, Norfolk & Greensboro Railroad, passed its readings.

In SENATE, Wednesday, Mr. Morehead, from the Committee on Constitutional Reform, reported a bill providing for the call of a Convention to meet in Raleigh on the 6th of September, 1875, for the purpose of considering and adopting such amendments to the Constitution as they may deem necessary and expedient, subject only to the restrictions hereinbefore provided.

The bill provides that an election for delegates to said Convention shall be held on the 1st Thursday in August, 1875; and that it shall consist of 120 delegates. The Convention shall have no power to consider, adopt, or propose any amendment to the existing Constitution, or ordinance, upon the following subjects:—Homestead and personal property exceptions, mechanics' and labor laws, and the rights of married women, as now made by law, nor to alter or amend section 3 or 5 of Article V of said Constitution, nor change the rates between poll and property tax as therein established, nor shall it have power to propose or adopt any amendments or ordinances vacating any office or term of office now existing and filled, or held by virtue of any election or appointment under the existing Constitution and laws, until the same shall be vacated or has expired under existing laws; but it may recommend the abdication of any office when the present term shall expire or vacancies occur, and, for the filling of such vacancies other than as now, and limiting the term of service of such officers, it shall adopt or propose any place or amendment, or scheme of compensation to owners of emancipated slaves, nor for the payment of liability or debt incurred wholly or in part in aid of the late war between the States, nor for the restoration of imprisonment for debt, nor shall they require or propose any educational or property qualification for office or voting, nor shall said Convention pass any ordinary legislation in their character, except such as is necessary to effect the amended Constitution to the people for its ratification or rejection, or convene the General Assembly—the whole when amended to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. Upon this bill the Committee submitted the following report:

The Committee on Constitutional Reform, after considering the severals bills proposing the call of a Convention, heretofore introduced and referred; also several bills proposing numerous amendments to the Constitution by the Legislative method, beg leave to introduce the enclosed bill, and a majority of the Committee report the following:

On motion of Mr. Morehead, the bill was ordered to be printed and made the special order for Friday at 12 o'clock.

In the HOUSE, a number of bills were introduced, public debt discussed, and agreed to adjourn on the 22nd.

The bill concerning the Western N. C. R., passed third reading.

In SENATE, Thursday, Mr. Standford moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill requiring all parties indicated for failure to list themselves third reading. [The bill entitled Solicitors, Sheriff and Clerks 25 cents each for work already done.] Motion prevailed.

Mr. Standford moved to amend by allowing 50 cents to each officer named. Adopted, and the bill passed its third reading.

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Mr. Standford moved

LOCAL ITEMS.**Post Office Directory.**

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. during the week. As no mails arrive or depart on Sunday the office will not be open on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS.

Railroad from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day, except Saturday at 8 a. m.; due every day.

Mount Sauria mail, via Old Town, Bethania, Little Yadkin, Tom's Creek and Flat Shoals; closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 12:30 p. m.

McGill's mail, via Goshen, Grafton and Walnut Cove, due Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by 3 p. m.; closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a. m.

Jerusalem mail, via Friedberg, Miller's Mill, Elbowville, and Pungo, due Monday, Friday at 7 a. m. due every Saturday at 7 p. m.

Jonesville mail, via Mt. Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend; due every Friday, by 7 p. m.; closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Watauga mail, via Chisolm, White Rock, Blew's Creek Mills and Blakely; closes every Friday at 4 p. m.; due every Saturday, by 7 p. m.

Huntsville mail, closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

JUST RECEIVED.

Gray's Botany for Young People. "How Plants Grow."

Course of Composition and Rhetoric, Quackenbos.

Fisher's River Scenes.

Davies' Geometry and Trigonometry.

The SWALLOWS have appeared and their merry twitter is heard, while on the wing as when clustered around their "boxes." These advance guards of those Summer birds we hope are heralds of pleasant weather.

"Winter may yet, however, linger and chill the lap of Spring."

PALM SUNDAY.—Next Sunday we enter "Holy Week" and the usual services of the Moravian Church will be observed, commencing on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock with the administration of the rite of Confirmation. On Sunday evening at 7 o'clock the readings from the four gospels, embracing the "last days of Jesus Christ," will be commenced. These services are very solemn and interesting and always attended by large congregations of people.

FLORAL DECORATIONS are popular with the young men about town. They pin them to their coat collars and swell around considerably. Violet buds suffer terribly and Roman Hyacinths are much sought after. In many cases the "window gardens" are almost bereft of their beauties by these young genii. Geranium leaves are nowhere just now.

OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD, for March comes laden with good things. Besides the "War Resumé" its pages teem with interesting and practical items. The current events and necrological table are alone worth the subscription price. Col. Pool deserves to be liberally encouraged. Specimen copies may be examined at the Bookstore. \$3 a year.

ROWDINESS ON ELM STREET.—Several gay young larks engaged in a frolic on Saturday night last, and not having "the fear of the law" undertook to throw stones at some of the tenement houses, near the old Factory on Elm street.

Complaints were made, and after some time being spent in *search of the police*, one of the party was arrested, and upon giving bail for his appearance on Monday morning was released.

We can spare all such characters, but the trouble is they will come around again.

During the process of the arrest, the officer was tripped and thrown, and was compelled to call in help, which soon cowed the little game cock. Several older whisky heads dared the officer to arrest them, and we understand, they were accommodated on Monday morning, and relieved of some of their surplus change.

There was a free fight at the section house near the depot on Saturday night, but we have no particulars.

THE March number of the N. C. Journal of Education is highly instructive and a valuable periodical to all teachers. \$150 in advance. Specimens to be seen at the Bookstore.

Some of the boys got up an Indian war-dance last week, and one boy, who was going on an errand for his mother, stopped and joined in. When he went home minus a tooth and part of an ear, he says the war-dance was nothing compared to the dancing he did for his mother, who kept double quick time with a shingle.

A fellow who was earnestly explaining the Civil Rights bill to an old negro, the other day, told him that he could now eat and sleep with white people at the hotels. "Spec' so," said the old darkey, "an' make my days short in de land ob de libbin'."

Last Saturday was a day set apart for beating carpets. We saw one man, with a most solemn look on his pale face, going up town blowing his knuckles and swearing at the awkwardness of some women who had run him over.

It would be an excellent thing if some one would put up several benches in front of the Post-office, and rent them out. An enterprise like this would pay exceedingly well, particularly on Saturday afternoons.

A young man who is considered A No. 1 at figures, has spent three weeks of his time, at night, in trying to solve this problem: "If it takes an old sow one month to walk a hound, how long will it take a pig?" It is supposed that he has at length solved it; but it is utterly impossible to get him to give the answer to the world.

An Elm street boy, who is learning to play banjo, has succeeded in riddling the house of banjo and has got the "old man" in the notion of going to California.

LIST OF JURORS drawn for the Superior Court of Stokes County, Spring Term, viz:

FIRST WEEK.—Ivy W. Lasley, A. J. Hellebeck, Jas. A. Porville, J. B. Tucker, Robert Wall, Joel E. Hill, R. B. Hart, Wm. Morefield, Sr., M. T. Smith, Wm. A. Jessup, H. R. Holland, P. H. Carter, Benjamin Pike, John A. Martin, J. H. Mitchell, Wm. H. Reid, R. R. Hutcherson, James P. Dalton, R. H. Massey, James H. Kregor, James A. Pepper, J. Scott, Rierson, J. G. Gordon, I. B. Gentry, Wm. P. Reid, Martin Venable, A. H. Durham, John T. Vaughan, Jerry Shlauder, E. H. Young, W. D. Brown, Calvin J. Carroll, Jacob Fulton, P. H. Leak, Benj. R. E. Petree.

SECOND WEEK.—Joseph W. Rutledge, J. T. Wilson, J. F. Covington, P. H. Simmons, J. B. Vaughan, W. S. Ray, H. C. Cox, Nathaniel Hill, J. C. Flippin, Abram Lewis, Wm. M. Lloyd, Joseph R. Napier, Joseph Redman, B. P. Tilly, W. H. Winfree, L. H. Southern, A. E. Smith.

HEAVY RAIN AND HIGH WATER.—On Monday afternoon, a heavy storm of wind and rain, mixed with considerable hail, passed over this place, washing away much of the soil of the gardens, and damaging unpaved sidewalks. A few miles below town the hail was more severe, in some instances as large as a hen's egg and jagged at that. The water-courses rose rapidly and were unfordable in a few hours after the rain, subsiding however, by Tuesday morning.

INCONVENIENT.—The decision of the Supreme Court validating the lease of the North Carolina Railroad and consequently allowing a change of gauge from Greensboro to Charlotte, has occasioned the removal of all trains on the N. C. Road between the two above named places, including the N. W. N. C. Railroad; leaving us without mails since Saturday evening, and stopping travel entirely, much to the inconvenience of a number of persons here, as well as on the N. C. Rail Road. This interruption was unexpected and could not well be avoided, although a large force of hands have been known to do a similar amount of work in one night.

The inconvenience is serious to business men for a large scope of country.

The Wheat Crop is looking better in this section.

AMERICAN FARMER.—We have received the March number of this excellent agricultural monthly. It is fully equal to its usual standard of interest.

SUCIDE.—We sincerely regret to announce the death of A. V. Sullivan, Esq., of High Point, by his own hand, on Friday morning last, 12th instant.

It appears that Mr. Sullivan had been in a depressed or desponding state of mind for some days previous to his death, and on the morning of Friday last, purchased a vial of laudanum, proceeded to a pond of water, known as the ice-pond, placed his coat and hat in the forks of a tree, set his walking cane and empty vial at the foot of the tree, went into the water and shot himself.

Mr. Pickett heard the report of the pistol, and looking in the direction of the sound, discovered the coat and hat, proceeded to the spot, and found Mr. Sullivan's body in the pond.

The departed was a highly respected, well known and useful citizen, and his death is mourned by his wife and a large circle of relatives and friends. He has no children.

By permission of one of the most intimate friends of the deceased, we publish the following note left on the table in Mr. Sullivan's room, which explains itself:

High Point, N. C., March 12, 1875.

Not for any crime that I have ever done, or contemplate doing, but in order to free this world from such an incumbrance as myself, I have made up my mind to commit the act of suicide and abide the consequences. The world may speak of the act, but will soon forget it.

The cause of the act is love for my wife. I love her better than life, and owing to disappointments and losses over which I had no control, I am satisfied that I cannot make her happy, and failure to do so, is worse than to commit suicide.

I desire some one to take charge of my little effects; there is the safe in the safe in currency, \$694. I have a note on Mrs. Ellen Alston, a due bill on C. J. Vorles, and many other claims, which if ever collected, will I think pay all my debts. I have 26 shares of stock in the N. C. R. Co., and a life Policy in the Brooklyn Insurance Company for \$2,000. In my new memorandum book you will find a certificate of deposit for \$528 in the Bank of Mecklenburg, Charlotte, N. C.

I love my brother and all my sisters, and the only regret I feel in taking the step I propose to take is to leave them all alone. May God have mercy on them all, and bless me.

Ephraim Brown knows more about my business affairs than any one else and I love him. Poor Mollie, I do love her too.

A. V. SULLIVAN.

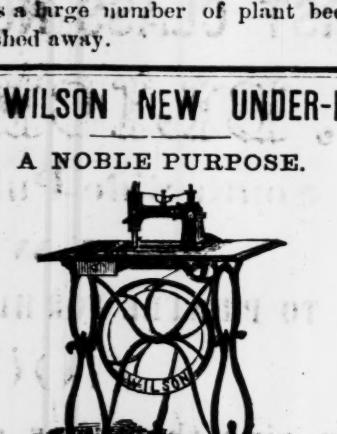
His remains were interred with Masonic honors.

WATER.—It is not the engine alone that will subdue fire, but it requires a good supply of water. An increased supply of water has been talked about time and again, but we see no move in that direction.

STOKES COUNTY.—We glean the following items of news from the Danbury Reporter: "Our jail doors are standing open, and have been for months. The Reporter saw a man plowing on the 11th inst., for the first time in nearly three months. Tobacco plants will be scarce, as a large number of plant beds have been washed away.

THE WILSON NEW UNDER-FEED.

A NOBLE PURPOSE.



There are many roads to fame and fortune as there were gateways to ancient Thebes.

Your ambitious warrior is for carving his way with the sabre; your aspiring politician for maneuvering; nobility and consummate art, but there is one broad and safe path to the goal, which nothing base can travel. It is the path set apart for the march of talent, energy and a noble purpose, and though full of obstacles, it contains no sharp and dangerous points to surmount. This fact has been well known and understood, but in few more forcibly than in the career of the inventor of the Wilson New Under-feed Shuttle Sewing Machine. He may be said to be climbing the steep and narrow path to fame, but the ladder of success is not far off.

These machines are kept in stock, order free of charge. Examine the Wilson before purchasing any other. A sample to be seen at the store of Capt. J. E. Gilmer, in Winston, and also at Mr. J. Blackendar's first class Notion Store, in Salem.

Such as New Under-feed, to suit all of

A. M. JONES, Agent.

Smyrna, Stokes, Davie and Davidson Cos., N. C.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Joseph Atkins, William Auburn, Wm. Bar, George Cooper, R. H. Crisp, John W. Goslin, E. P. Hine, E. P. Jones, W. H. Jones, W. H. Kimball, Wm. L. Knobell, S. Leon, Michael Koontz, Hatt Miller, Samuel Mack, Frank Pace, Rev. W. Rawlings, Joseph Stewart, John Smith, A. Smith, Daniel Smith, John D. Wright, Henry Vooters.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

The SALEM PLOW will choke, Manufactured by the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

Don't fail to visit the Salem Agricultural Works when you come to Salem, N. C.

100,000 lbs. Old Casting Wanted! At the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION!

M. H. LANGFELD,
WINSTON, N. C.,

WOULD respectfully return to his numerous customers grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to him in the past, and announces that his Stock is now full and complete in all kinds of

COMPRISING VERY FULL ASSORTMENTS OF

General Merchandise,

BEING

THE BEST,

THE LARGEST,

THE MOST VARIED,

And the CHEAPEST STOCK OF GOODS ever brought to this market.

DRY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS,

GENT'S GOODS,

Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

and ANYTHING ELSE WANTED, to which we invite the attention of all.

My facilities for Jobbing are unsurpassed, and I invite

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

To call and inspect my stock and prices. Deo. 10.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. O. B. ROOT, Vice President..

SEATON GALES, Secretary. FULASKI COPPER, Supervisor

NORTH CAROLINA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL

CLASSES OF

INSURABLE PROPERTY,

DAMAGE BY FIRE,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

Encourage Home Institutions.

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.

J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N. C.

NEW SHOE STORE.

S. H. & S. A. C. EVERETT.

Corner of Main and New Shallowford Street.

SALEM, N. C.

WE have just received a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, which we propose to sell very low for CASH. Our stock consists of a splendid assortment of

LADIES', MISSES', CHILDREN'S and INFANTS'

GLOVE, FRENCH, CURACOA, KID and SER

LACED, BUTTON and CONGRESS BOOTS of latest styles and most elaborate finish

Those we have of every variety and quality to suit the fancy and purse of our customers.

We would especially invite the attention of the young gentlemen to our stock of handmade goods—BOOTS, CONGRESS GAITERS, ALEXIS TIRES, PRINCE ALBERTS, PRINCE ARTHURS, &c. These we have made to order and of different widths, so that no one need think that they cannot fit a fit at the New Shoe Store.

Our commoner grades of shoes are adapted to the wants of all classes of laboring men. Heavy Broads, Double and Single Sole, Broad, Single Sole, Alabama Ties, &c., &c.

We cannot enumerate all that we have, but beg that you will all come and examine our stock whether with a view to purchasing or not.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

A NEW LOT OF INITIAL PAPER
AT THE BOOK STORE.

Ornamental Plants.

Poetry.

MARCH.

BY LUCY LAROM.

March! March! March! They are coming
In troops, the time of the wind;
Red-breasted thrushes are drumming,
Gold-crested thrushes have come;
Sparrows in brown jackets hopping
Past every gateway and door;
Finches with crimson caps stopping
Just where they stopped years before.

March! March! March! They are slipping
Into their places at last.
Little white lilly-lads drooping
Under the showers that fall fast;
Buttercups, violets, roses;
Snowdrop and bluebell and pink;
Throng upon throng of sweet bases,
Pending the draught to drink.

March! March! March! They will hurry
Forth at the wild bugle sound—
Blossoms, birds, butterflies;
Fluttering all over the land,
Hanging out their flags by land and willow!
Shake out your red tassels, larch!
Glass-blades, up from your earth-pillows!
Hear who is calling you—March!

—St. Nicholas for March.

Humorous.

From a Georgia Paper.

Uncle Billy's Objections to Civil Rights.

I interviewed Uncle Billy, a good old colored friend of mine, the other day, on the question of civil rights.

"Don't want nothing now," said Uncle Billy. "Got too much already for dis niggah."

"What is that, Uncle Billy?" Is it not a good thing to be equal before the law?"

"Now, Mass Boss," grunted Billy plaintively. "Iv' day's just what de niggah comes in. We're ekal befo' de law, an' dar ye hit on your weak pint. Befo' de waw, of niggah stole chicken an' pig, yer jerked him up, gib him thirty-nine lashes, an' le' him go. But just let us pull usson try it now! Yer hauls him, 'fore cour, an' sen' him to de penitentiary, just like he was one of your poor white trash. Dat's what 'is to be ekal for de law!"

I suggested to Uncle Billy that this might be alleviated by being a little more honest.

"Mass Boss," interrupted Billy, "we can't run agin nature. It's natural for niggah to steal pig and chicken, fryin' side. Yer knows it is, an' tain't no use tryin' to stop us. Now we uns are willin' to let uns alone, and you all just let us alone on dis pint. We're powerful weak on dis pint, Mass Boss."

Just here a perverse and disloyal spirit tempted me to hint to Uncle Billy that the colored people were indebted to their Republican friends for this change in their status.

"Well, den," Mass Boss," said he, "all I've got to say is dis, de law got to be changed, hab a law for white man and a law for de black man."

Strange as it may seem, some of our best citizens echo Uncle Billy's sentiment. They are inclined to view the negro's minor transgressions in a lenient light, and I know that some of our Democratic Judges impose lighter penalties upon colored men for small offences than they would do in case the guilty parties were white.

Before Uncle Billy left I asked him how he would like to sit down at the table with white folks at the hotels.

"Great Goddminight!" exclaimed the good old man. "I allow yours, tryin' to be the fun of dis chile. Why you knows yourself did not hab a law for white folks a little while back?"

"This is strictly true. The ordinary Southern negro will not eat in the presence of a white spectator.

"Well Uncle Billy," I said, "it is very evident that you don't want any civil rights?"

"Not anything mo', I tank you," replied Billy. "Nearly all ruined now. Hept to pay my own doctor's bills; lost all my money in de Freedon Bank; neber got no forty acres 'en dey promised me; can't even get 'em p'paid self to a little chicken fryin' side, widout givin' to de penitentiary. Ise got nuff of de cibile rights!"

The above is no production of the fancy. It is a true incident, honestly told, and it is impossible to take off the country negro without hearing just such things as I have related.

She Cure J. Hin.

A young mechanic recently got married to the girl of his choice, and his happy pair went to house-keeping. After the honeymoon was over, the young wife discovered that her husband's temper was none of the sweetest, and that all attempts at mollifying him by sweet words and kisses were generally fruitless, while his "darling" was not. So, like a sensible young woman, she resolved on another plan of action, and soon had an opportunity to try it. Hubby was rather abupt about his streak, but she made no excuse. "It's tough," said hubby, "and it's not cooked enough." The young wife smiled but made no defense. Then hubby got fearfully mad, lifted his plate and dashed it on the floor, with the remark, "blast that steak!" His wife raised her plate, too, and dashed it on the stove with the remark: "That's me!" Hubby stared at the plate, at his wife, and then at the floor, and said: "Why, Eliza, you should not mind it. If I am a little hasty, I soon get over it." She cured him.

Theodore Hook was delighting a few friends, one summer evening, in Fall River, by extempore comic songs when in the middle of it the servant entered with, "Please, sir, here's Mr. Winter, the tax gatherer, who says he has called for taxes." Hook would not be interrupted, but went on at the piano forte as if nothing had happened, with the following stanza:

"Here comes Mr. Winter, collector of taxes; I'd advise you to pay him whatever he axes; Excuse won't do, he stands no sort of flummery.

Though Winter his name is, his process is sum-

marily.

A Plainville clergyman insists that he saw a snake forty feet long and as big round as a barrel of whisky. A pretty good sized insect that, we have no doubt that he saw it, but he unquestionably saw the barrel of whisky before he saw the snake. It seems more reasonable, somehow.

A Poughkeepsie parent lately induced a crooked youngster to make a hearty meal of buckwheat cakes and "maple molasses," but the latter proved to be nice syrup of squills. The boy said he thought something added the molasses the very minute his father told him to eat all he wanted.

"Where's the molasses, Bill?" said a red headed woman, sharply, to her son, who had returned with an empty jug. "None in the city, mother. Every grocery has a big black board outside with the letters chalked on it. 'No Molasses,'"

A well-dressed, gentlemanly man entered a jeweler's shop and asked if he could see the cups in the window, pointing, as he spoke, to some silver cups lined with gold.

"These," said the jeweler handing him one, "are race-cups."

"Race-cups? What are race-cups?"

"Why," replied the jeweler, "they are cups I have ordered to be made for prizes to the best racer."

"Well, if that's so suppose you and I have a race for one," and with the cup in hand, he started, the jeweler after him.

A. N. ZEVELY,

(Late Assistant Post-Master General)

ATTENDS TO BUSINESS BEFORE THE VARIOUS

Departments of the Government

OFFICE 421. E. STREET,

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79, Wa-

ter City, D. C.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY GOODS.

Unusual Attractions AT MRS. DOUTHIT'S Millinery Store.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFLES AND RUFFLING, a large assortment of SATIN'S, TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID BELIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY AND COSETS.

Perfumeries and Extracts and many other articles.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal attention received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public in future.

Call at the Store, one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 8, 1874. 41-tf

FANCY GOODS & TOYS.

THE finest assortment of FANCY GOODS and TOYS in town at

F. W. Meller's Bazaar,

now hand and still more coming, such as CHINA,

GLASS, MARBLE, LAVA WARE, &c.

as well as a good assortment of DOLLS, COMMON TOYS, &c., for the little folks.

Also all kinds of CONFETIONERY such as fresh, plain and fancy CANDIES, CAKES,

ORANGES, LEMONS, BANANAS, FIGS,

RAISINS, DATES, CURRANTS,

CITRON, and all kinds of FRESH NUTS.

Thankful for the patronage bestowed by a general public, I hope, by a close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Remember, our establishment is headquarters for FANCY GOODS, TOYS and CONFETIONERY.

F. W. MELLER.

Salem, N. C. Dec. 5, 1874.

NURSERY AGENCY.

Very Choice Trees and Plants.

HAVING TAKEN THIS AGENCY FOR Mr. G. S. Bell's extensive "Butterwood Nursery," located at Litchfield, in this State, I have now prepared full sets of TREES and PLANTS of the choicest and most desirable varieties, and on the most satisfactory terms.

I will call special attention to the new and very fine varieties of PEACHES—the Beaufort, Lorraine, and others, all ripening ahead of Hale. These have now been thoroughly tested in this country, and have obtained the commendation of all who have seen them.

Mr. Bell's commenced packing his Peaches last week, and will be ready for \$2 to \$8 per bushel crated. They will ripen from the 12th to the 20th of June.

They are now in full bloom, and will be ripe for picking in about two weeks. The fruit is well ripened, and very sweet, and will keep well, even when dried, in paper bags. This berry is larger, of finer flavor than Wilton's and two weeks earlier, remaining in bearing for nearly three months, and is perfectly adapted to our soil and climate. It is a remarkably firm and solid berry.

Price of Plants—50 cents per doz, \$50 per 100; \$20 per 1000.

A large stock of PINE WILSON'S ALBANY on hand, Plants very fine. Send for Catalogue.

E. W. LINEBACK.

Salem, N. C. Nov. 5, 1874.

FISK'S PATENT

METALLIC

BURIAL CASES.

For Ordinary Interments, Depositing in Vaults and Transportation they

have no rival.

THEY ARE MADE OF THE

MOST IMPERISHABLE MATERIALS.

AND ARE ENAMELED INSIDE AND OUT TO PREVENT RUST, AND THE EXTERIOR HAS A FINISH

ROSEWOOD FINISH

at CROSOLAND'S.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

"THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER."

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

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SAFETY LAMPS.

NON EXPLOSIVE, at manufacturer's prices, at CROSOLAND'S.

5-ft.

BEST PORTO RICO MOLASSES at CROSOLAND'S.

5-ft.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR and SYRUP at CROSOLAND'S.

5-ft.

MOCA, JAVA, LAGUYRA, RIO and PEA BERRY COFFEE at CROSOLAND'S.

5-ft.

A BROWROOT, OYSTER and OTHER CRACKERS at CROSOLAND'S.

5-ft.

BEST BEAT HOMINY at CROSOLAND'S.

5-ft.

All varieties Foundry Work done at the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

The Salem Plows are sure to please. Manufactured by the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

Land for Sale and Rent.

I have several tracts of land for sale, some well improved, and others without improvements, and embracing some good tobacco land.

Terms easy to purchasers.

I have also several farms to rent for next year, which will go well.

No crops need sown unless well known, or recommended by responsible parties.

For further particulars apply to

Salem, N. C., June 1, 1874.-23-tf.

H. W. FRIES

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.



MADE IN ITALY.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, Dec. 27th, 1874.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS. MAIL. EXP. R.

Leave Charlotte, 10.00 P. M. 8.55 A. M.

" Air-line Junction, 10.08 " 8.56 "

" Asheville, 10.25 " 8.57 "

" Greensboro, 3.43 " 8.58 P. M.

" Danville, 6.25 " 8.59 "

" Burkeville, 11.33 " 8.20 "

Arrive Richmond, 12.00 P. M. 11.09 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS. MAIL. EXP. R.

Leave Richmond, 1.38 P. M. 5.03 A. M.

" Goldsboro, 4.41 " 5.04 "

" Dundee, 9.25 " 5.05 "

" Greensboro, 9.50 " 5.06 "

" Danville, 10.13 " 5.07 "